

**STAG MINERAL CLAIM**  
**Tenure 518703**

Mining Division: Victoria, B.C.  
Lat: 48° 44' 33" N Long 124° 05' 20" W  
NTS 092C09E

Owners: D. Brouwer  
D. Herriott

**PROSPECTING REPORT**

Submitted on August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2006  
By D. Brouwer and D. Herriott

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH  
28,580

Event Number: 4096207  
Event Type: Exploration and Development Work / Expiry Date Change

Work Type Code: B

Required Work Amount: 5111.92

Total Work Amount: 5200.00

Total Amount Paid: 511.66

PAC Name: dherriott

PAC Debit: 0.00

Tenure Number: 518703

Tenure Type: M

Tenure Subtype: C

Claim Name: STAG

Old Good To Date: 2006/AUG/03

New Good To Date: 2009/AUG/03

Tenure Required Work Amount: 5111.92

Tenure Submission Fee: 511.66

Your technical work report is due in 90 days as per Section 33 of the Mineral Tenure Act and Section 16 and Schedule A of the Mineral Tenure Act Regulation. Please attach a copy of your confirmation page to the front of your report.

Server Name: PRODUCTION

Ministry of Energy & Mines  
 Energy & Minerals Division  
 Geological Survey Branch

**ASSESSMENT REPORT  
 TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)] STAG MINERAL CLAIM - PROSPECTING REPORT TOTAL COST 38  
5812

AUTHOR(S) D. HERRIOTT SIGNATURE(S) D. Herriott  
D. BROWER Amy B

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) \_\_\_\_\_ YEAR OF WORK 2006

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4096207

PROPERTY NAME STAG

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) STAG

COMMODITIES SOUGHT GOLD, SILVER, COPPER

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN 92C 040, 92C 036, 92C 041

MINING DIVISION VICTORIA NTS 092C09E

LATITUDE 48° 44' 33" LONGITUDE 124° 05' 20" (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)  
 1) D. HERRIOTT 2) D. BROWER

MAILING ADDRESS  
5968 PARKWAY DR 1686 BRIERLY HILL  
NANAIMO, B.C. V9V 1G2 NANAIMO BC V9S 3Y1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]  
 1) SAME AS ABOVE 2) SAME AS ABOVE

MAILING ADDRESS  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):  
(HILLCREST, CROWN, ANOMALY) SKARN, LOWER JURASSIC,  
DIORITIC GREENSTONE, BASALT, ANDESITE, RHYOLITE, LIMESTONE,  
GRANODIORITE, DIOPSIDE, ANDRADITE, GARNET, EPIDOTE, ACTINOLITE  
CHALCOPYRITE, MAGNETITE, VOLCANIC

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS \_\_\_\_\_

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
<b>GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)</b>			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
<b>GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)</b>			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
<b>GEOCHEMICAL</b> (number of samples analysed for ...)			
Soil			
Silt 4			} 412 <sup>38</sup>
Rock 5			
Other			
<b>DRILLING</b> (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
<b>RELATED TECHNICAL</b>			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)	1:10,000 1200 x 1000 m		5400 <sup>00</sup>
<b>PREPARATORY/PHYSICAL</b>			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
<b>TOTAL COST</b>			5812 <sup>38</sup>

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## 1. Introduction

Doug Herriott of 5968 Parkway Drive, Nanaimo B.C. and Doug Brouwer of 1686 Brierley Hill, Nanaimo, B.C. hold sole title of the Stag mineral claim located on Vancouver Island, near Cowichan Lake and north of the village of Youbou.

## 2. Property Description

The Stag consists of one mineral tenure totalling 20 units.

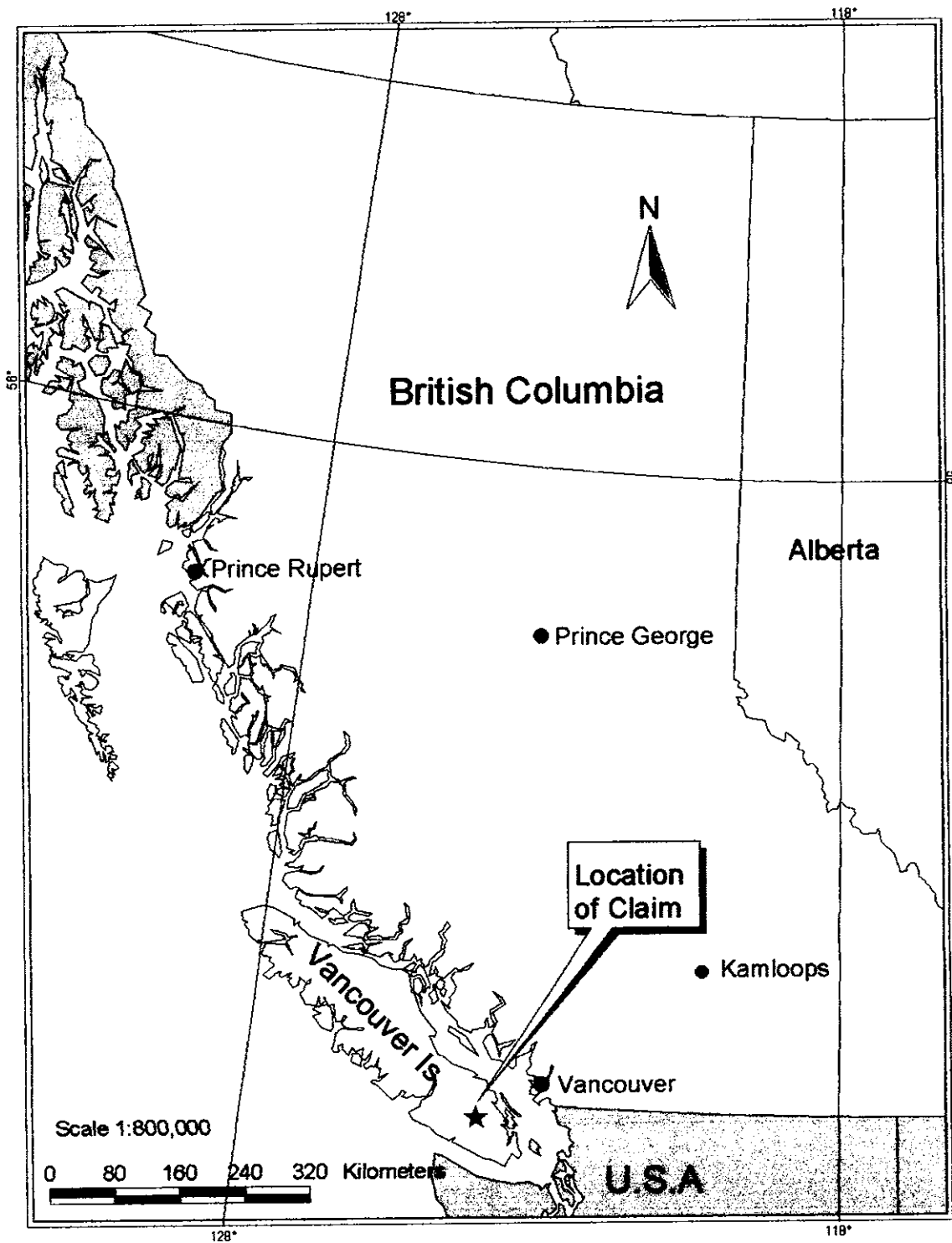
Claim Name	Tenure No.	Anniversary Date
Stag	518703	August 3 <sup>rd</sup> 2003

The Stag mineral claim covers two mineral showings completely the Crown (minfile 92C 040) and the Hillcrest (minfile 92C 036). To the east the claim boundary appears to straddle the showing known as the Anomaly (minfile 92C 041).

## 3. Location and Access

The Stag claim is located on Vancouver Island in the Victoria Mining District (see map 1). The claims are about 89 kilometres by road southwest of Nanaimo and 16 kilometres south, southwest of the town of Lake Cowichan. The claim lies between Robertson Creek to the south and East Robertson Creek to the north. (See Appendix I).

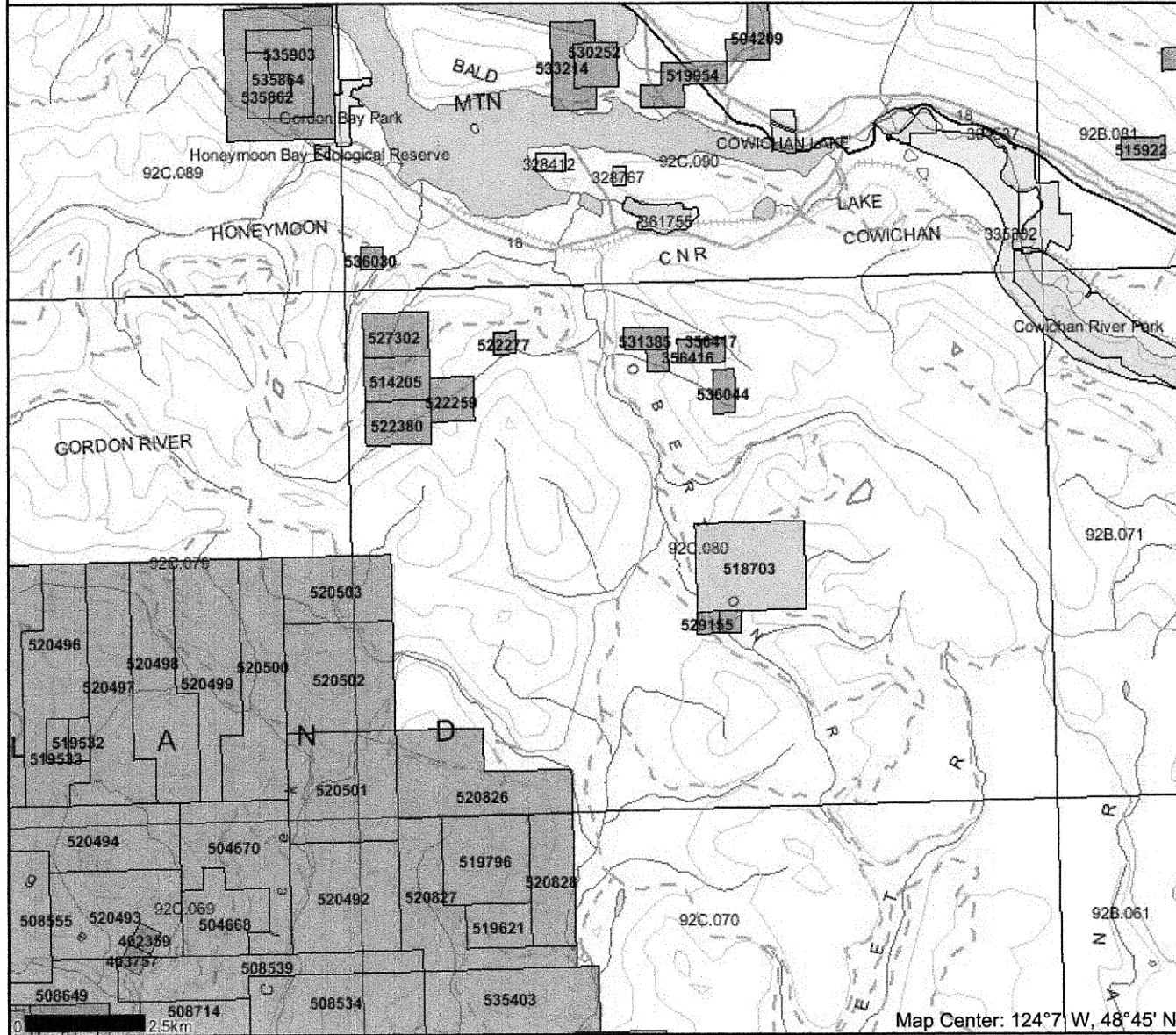
Access is by road from the junction of highway number 1 and 18 for approximately 16 kilometres to the community of Cowichan Lake. Proceed westerly for 5.6 km and past Mesachie for 1 km to the Port Renfrew turnoff. Proceed south easterly on a logging road for approximately 5.7 kilometres to the Robertson mainline logging road turn off. From this turn off you can travel approximately 3.3 kilometres to the southern portion of the property. Although there are a number of old logging roads access from this point is by foot.



General Property Location Map

# Stag Mineral Claim - Tenure 518703

# Legend



- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Tenures
- Reserves (Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Divisions
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Annotation (1:250K)
- Transportation - Points (1:250K)
- Airfield
- Anchorage - Seaplane
- Ferry Route
- Heliport
- Seaplane Base
- Air Field
- Airport
- Air Feature - Condition Unknown
- Airport Abandoned
- Transportation - Lines (1:250K)
- Ferry Route
- Aerial Cableway
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
- Road (Gravel Undivided) - 3 Lanes
- Road - Paved, lanes, 2 or More, Divided
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 1 Lane
- Road (Paved Undivided) - Not Elevated - 2 Lanes
- Road - Paved, lanes, 3 or More, Undivided
- Road (Unimproved)
- Road - Loose access Dry Weather
- Road (Winter Road)
- Road - Paved, lanes, 2, Undivided
- Road - Paved, lanes, 2, Undivided, U/C
- Road - Paved, Divided, access, Non Standard
- Track - Car/Tractor
- Causeway (Railway)
- Cut (Roadway)
- Trail
- Tunnel

Scale: 1:131,407

**DO NOT USE FOR NAVIGATION**

Map Center: 124°7' W, 48°45' N

0 2.5km





#### 4. History

The Stag property is composed of the Crown, Hillcrest and the Anomaly showings.

##### Crown

The Crown occurrence is underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics consisting of lava, tuff and breccia of mainly basaltic to rhyolitic composition. It contains occasional interbeds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite lies to the southwest of the showings. The volcanics have been intruded by dykes and irregularly shaped bodies of granodiorite, granite porphyry and diorite porphyry. Limestone, reported to occur as lenses and roof pendants in both the volcanics and the intrusive, is probably related to the Quatsino Formation, Vancouver Group.

According to Stevenson (1937) mineralization consists of irregular areas of abundant magnetite and lesser amounts of chalcopyrite in a lime-silicate gangue that consists largely of pyroxene, diopside, andradite, epidote and a little actinolite. What little unaltered rock is left in the occurrence area is a dioritic greenstone containing varying amounts of diopside. Other reports indicate that mineralized areas on the Crown occurrence consist of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1930).

Extensive stripping was done on the property in the 1930's, exposing, at one location, a mineralized area with a width of about 18 metres. Two samples taken at the showings assayed 8.22 grams per tonne gold, 0.9 per cent copper, 19.1 per cent iron and a trace of silver over 5.5 metres; and 0.34 grams per tonne gold, 1.2 per cent copper, 17.1 per cent iron and a trace of silver over 12 metres. (Sketch of the Workings on the Crown Group (showing assays), 1938).

##### Hillcrest

The Hillcrest occurrence is underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics consisting of lava, tuff and breccia of mainly basaltic to rhyolitic composition. It contains occasional interbeds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite (formerly called the Island Intrusions) lies to the southwest of the showings. The volcanics have been intruded by dykes and irregularly shaped bodies of granodiorite, granite porphyry and diorite porphyry. Limestone, reported to occur as lenses and roof pendants in both the volcanics and the intrusive, is probably related to the Quatsino Formation, Vancouver Group.

Mineralization consists of magnetite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite occurring irregularly along the contact of a basalt (andesite?) flow and a fine-grained granodiorite intrusive. The area has been extensively trenched and skarn outcrops at a number of locations over

an area 150 metre long and 30 metres wide. The zone appears to trend in a northeast direction and granite dykes appear to cut the mineralization at several locations. Assays range up to 2.18 per cent copper with 5.49 grams per tonne silver over 1 metre (Assessment Report 8209, page 8). Several X-ray holes were reported to have been completed with one grading 2.60 per cent copper over 7 metres (White, 1966).

### Anomaly

The Anomaly occurrence is underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group volcanics consisting of lava, tuff and breccia of mainly basaltic to rhyolitic composition. It contains occasional interbeds and sequences of marine argillite and greywacke. A stock of the Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite lies to the southwest of the showings. The volcanics have been intruded by dykes and irregularly shaped bodies of granodiorite, granite porphyry and diorite porphyry. Limestone, reported to occur as lenses and roof pendants in both the volcanics and the intrusive, is probably related to the Quatsino Formation, Vancouver Group.

Two parallel east striking shear zones in andesite tuffs contain pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite in a skarn of actinolite and minor garnet. The western most zone has been exposed by bulldozing for about 46 metres along a 100 to 115 degree strike; and the eastern zone has been exposed roughly parallel to the first zone. A 1.3 metre sample assayed 2.46 per cent copper, 0.08 per cent zinc and 19.89 grams per tonne silver (Assessment Report 8209).

## 5. Economic Setting

There are a number of noteworthy showings and deposits in the vicinity of the property and the Cowichan Lake area.

### The Alpha-Beta

The original showings were located in 1904 at the confluence of the Robertson River and "Long" Creek. In 1928, an adit was collared in Long Creek and work continued until about 1930. The property was acquired in the early 1960's by Albeta Mines Limited and work continued. By the end of 1963, several hundred metres of diamond drilling and at least 233 metres of underground development had occurred as well as substantial stripping, trenching and geophysical work.

Ore sections opened up in the mineralized area shows some continuity for nearly 120 metres underground, averaging 1.4 to 3.0 per cent copper over widths averaging 1.5 to 1.8 metres. The host skarn is known to attain widths in excess of 27 metres. A high grade series of ore shoots on a parallel zone averaged 8.60 per cent copper over a 1.4 metre true width, as ascertained from 5 diamond-drill holes.

A combined ore reserve figure calculated in April 1963, from 9 zones above the 920 level, was reported to total 11,482 tonnes grading an average of 2.20 per cent copper. Another 2700 tonnes in the probable and possible category were estimated below the 920 level; and 3,600 tonnes were estimated in the possible category above the 920 level (Progress Report for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1963, Albata Mines Ltd.).

In 1963, a total of 535 tonnes of ore with a grade of 4 per cent was mined and shipped from the Alpha-Beta property (Minister of Mines Annual Report 1963, page 122). From this ore, a total of 10,264 grams of silver, 187 grams of gold and 23,390 kilograms of copper were produced (Mineral Policy data). By November 1963, shipping-grade ore had been depleted and the mining operations were terminated.

### The Blue Grouse Mine

The Blue Grouse mine is located on the south side of Cowichan Lake, 4.8 kilometres northeast of Honeymoon Bay. Mineralized outcrops on the property were first located between 1900 and 1910. The mine was abandoned in 1960, reportedly leaving some reserves. The workings were rehabilitated in 1979 by Corrie Copper Ltd. Copper mineralization of mineable grade was reported to be present at the 1100 level. The workings were backfilled sometime between 1987 and 1989. The Sunnyside workings (092C 108) are located 800 metres to the south.

Mineralization was present in ten small tabular sulphide zones and consisted of chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and lesser magnetite and sphalerite.

The main orebody, hosted in volcanic rocks, was the G-H. The ore consisted of a skarn zone which formed a southwest plunging pipe-like body extending from the surface to the 335 metre level. The mineralization comprised chalcopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite irregularly occurring as stringers and small masses. The orebody was displaced to the northeast; the top block moved 305 metres to the north and 46 to 61 metres to the east in relation to the lower block.

The E ore body, 300 metres due south of the G-H, was a 3 to 4 metre wide tuffaceous horizon mineralized with pyrrhotite. The pyrrhotite almost completely replaced the bedded rock and was veined with small stringers and irregular masses of chalcopyrite and pyrite. Small grains of hematite were noted locally.

The mine was in production from 1917 to 1919 and from 1956 to 1960. From 249,298 tonnes of rock, 6,814,623 kilograms of copper, 2,508,644 grams of silver and 218 grams of gold were produced. Exploration in 1989 located several gossanous zones in the southwest portion of the property. A 1-metre chip sample (109075) of intermediate tuff with copper staining from the BGN-4 site assayed 0.7 per cent copper and 0.043 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19387). Sampling results ranged from 0.0007 to 1.1824 per cent copper and 0.001 to 0.043 gram per tonne gold (Assessment Report 19387)

## Reko

The area of the Reko occurrences is mapped by Muller (Geological Survey of Canada Open File 821) as primarily diorite of the Mesozoic and/or Paleozoic Westcoast Complex. An east trending band of limestone is also mapped. Volcanics of the Lower Jurassic Bonanza Group lie to the north.

There are 4 zones included in the Reko 10 occurrence. Zone 1 (South Pit A) is exposed for 12 metres and a width of about 5 metres. Drilling has indicated that it is not much larger than the surface exposure. It consists of 35 per cent magnetite, 35 per cent garnet and 30 per cent pyrrhotite. Chalcopyrite occurs as small blebs, minute veinlets and fine disseminations. Rocks in the drill holes include limestone and andesite. An estimated 41,000 tonnes of ore occurs in Zone 1 (Geology and Exploration in B.C., 1974, page 170). No grade was given.

Zone 2 (South Pit B) is located about 200 metres southwest of Zone 1. A drill hole put down on the centre of the zone shows magnetite disseminated in epidote-pyroxene-garnet skarn from 2.4 to 25 metres. Pyrite and chalcopyrite occur locally. Rock types found include garnetite and andesite. An estimated 970,000 tonnes of ore were calculated for Zone 2 (Geology and Exploration in B.C., 1974, page 170). No grade was given.

Zone 3 (South Pit C) is located about 425 metres northwest of Zone 2. The zone is not exposed and is known only from the drilling of a magnetic anomaly. A hole put down on the centre of the zone shows, from 19 to 24 metres, magnetite, pyrrhotite and pyrite, both disseminated and as veins or veinlets. Below 24 metres the rock is predominantly diorite. Zone 3 has an estimated 32,000 tonnes of ore (Geology and Exploration in B.C., 1974, page 170). No grade was given.

## The Twin J Mine

Volcanogenic massive sulphides were discovered on Mount Sicker in the late 1800's with production from one main orebody issuing from three independent underground mines (Lenora - 092B 001, Tyee - 092B 002 and Richard III - 092B 003) for several years. These mines were later amalgamated and operated as the Twin J mine (1942-1952). The massive sulphides are hosted within rhyolitic tuffs and associated sediments of the McLaughlin Ridge Formation, Sicker Group. The rocks in the mine include cherty tuffs and graphitic schists which together form a band of folded and/or sheared sediments 30 to 45 metres wide that near the workings are at least 640 metres long. The trend of the band and the strike of the sediments are 110 degrees. The dip of the sediments is 50 degrees southwest.

Two types of ore are found in association with the cherty tuffs and graphitic schists: a barite ore consisting of a fine grained mixture of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite and a

little galena in a gangue of barite, quartz and calcite; and a quartz ore consisting of mainly quartz and chalcopyrite.

The two main orebodies, known as the North orebody and the South orebody, are long, lenticular bodies lying along two main dragfolds in the band of sediments. The North orebody measures about 500 metres along strike, 37 metres downdip and from 0.3 to 3 metres in thickness. The South orebody, which is 46 metres from the North, and has its upper limit 45 metres higher, measures 640 metres along the strike, 45 metres downdip and is about 6 metres in thickness. Two main faults, striking east and nearly vertical, displace the orebodies. A fracture zone is manifested by vertical silicified zones on the south sides of both the North and South orebodies.

Historic reports on the property report two parallel ore bodies, 46 metres apart, containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and minor galena in a barite quartz-calcite gangue and chalcopyrite in quartz which are thought to be derived from acidic volcanics (Myra Formation). Total production from 1898 to 1964 was 277,400 tons producing 1,383,893 g (944,491 oz) of gold, 298,066,440 g (934,522 oz) of silver, 9,549,590 kilograms of copper and 20,803,750 kilograms of zinc and approximately 164,590 kilograms of lead.

### The Lara Property

The Lara property is a polymetallic VMS deposit with a reported strike length of 1500 metres and a depth of 245 metres. Average grades are 5.1 g/ton gold, 111.4 g/ton silver, 0.81% copper, 1.32% lead, and 5.79% zinc over an average width of 3.9 metres. Mineralization is hosted by felsic volcanics of the Myra Formation.

The Lara deposits include 3 polymetallic zones known as the Coronation zone, the Coronation Extension zone and the Hanging Wall zone. The deposits are classified as Kuroko-type massive sulphides and are volcanic-hosted, stratiform accumulations of copper, lead, zinc, silver and gold. Although classified as massive sulphides, the predominant facies actually consists of bands, laminae and stringers of sulphide minerals in a strongly silicified rhyolite host. The massive sulphide facies makes up about 20 per cent of the reserve.

The thickest, most extensive of these deposits is the Coronation zone which occurs primarily to the west of Solly Creek. The Coronation Extension zone which occurs to the east of Solly Creek is generally narrower and less continuous, but typically consists of high-grade massive sulphides. The Hanging Wall zone has only been recognized to the west of Solly Creek and is clearly at a different stratigraphic level than the other two. Although the zone locally attains ore-grade it is somewhat sporadic. The Coronation deposits occur in the Rhyolite Sequence immediately north of the Fulford fault. The deposits strike west-northwest, dip to the north at 60 degrees and exhibit considerable variation in both thickness and grade. Intercepts are up to 16 metres thick and average about 6 metres. One massive sulphide lens exposed by trenching in the Coronation zone

graded 24.58 grams per tonne gold, 513.60 grams per tonne silver, 3.04 per cent copper, 43.01 per cent zinc and 8.30 per cent lead over 3.51 metres (Bailes et al., 1987).

The Lara property contains a drill indicated resource of 528,839 tonnes averaging 1.01 per cent copper, 1.22 per cent lead, 5.87 per cent zinc, 100.09 grams per tonne silver and 4.73 grams per tonne gold (George Cross News Letter No.188 (September 29, 1992)). Nucanolan Resources planned to drill 8 holes on the 262 zone, its down-plunge eastern extensions across Silver Creek, and the area between the 262 zone and the Coronation extension (Northern Miner, November 30, 1998). The Coronation Zone is likely overturned and disrupted by numerous faults that apparently move the zone northward.

The three mines were amalgamated and operated intermittently between 1942 and 1952 as the Twin J mine. From a total of 48,082 tonnes mined, the operation produced 63,730 grams of gold, 2,002,971 grams of silver, 364,755 kilograms of copper, 164,587 kilograms of lead, 1,926,111 kilograms of zinc and 4,546 kilograms of cadmium (Mineral Policy data). The property has undergone steady exploration by various companies from 1964 to present. Based on mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys, trenching and diamond drilling from 1967 to 1970, ore reserves were estimated at 317,485 tonnes grading 1.6 per cent copper, 4.11 grams per tonne gold, 140.54 grams per tonne silver, 0.65 per cent lead and 6.6 per cent zinc (Northern Miner - September 25, 1969).

## 6. 2006 Field Season

During the 2006 season, field work concentrated on locating the known showings, stream sediment and rock sampling and road side mapping of bedrock. A number of samples were submitted for assay the results of which are included in Appendix II.

The Hillcrest showing was located (see Appendix I) and a grab sample (ST-2006-027) of the mineralization was taken and sent in for analysis (see Appendix II). Coordinates for the Hillcrest showing were recorded using a Garmin model 72 GPS.

### Hillcrest Showing Coordinates

10u 0420673

5399954

Locations of the silt samples taken in 2006 were marked and mapped at 50 metre intervals using a hip chain starting at the junction of the creek and logging road as shown on the map in Appendix I.

There have been no new significant mineralization showings found on the property. Several massive sulphide cobbles have been found in two creeks on the property however the cobbles were not submitted for analysis and the source has not been located. A fault was also mapped and sampled but assay returns were not highly significant. The fault is

very oxidized and it might be worthwhile to try and expose fresh unoxidized material for additional samples.

#### 7. Proposed Field Work for 2007

Exploration will concentrate on locating the Crown showing near the summit of the property. Work will be required to clear a trail to the summit to facilitate access on the property.

**8. Record of expenses for 2006 field season.**

**Mapping and prospecting**  
**(9 days x 2 man days x \$250.00).....\$4500.00**

**Vehicle, trailer and quad use**  
**(20% of 4500.00).....\$900.00**

**Assays (Acme Analytical).....\$412.38**

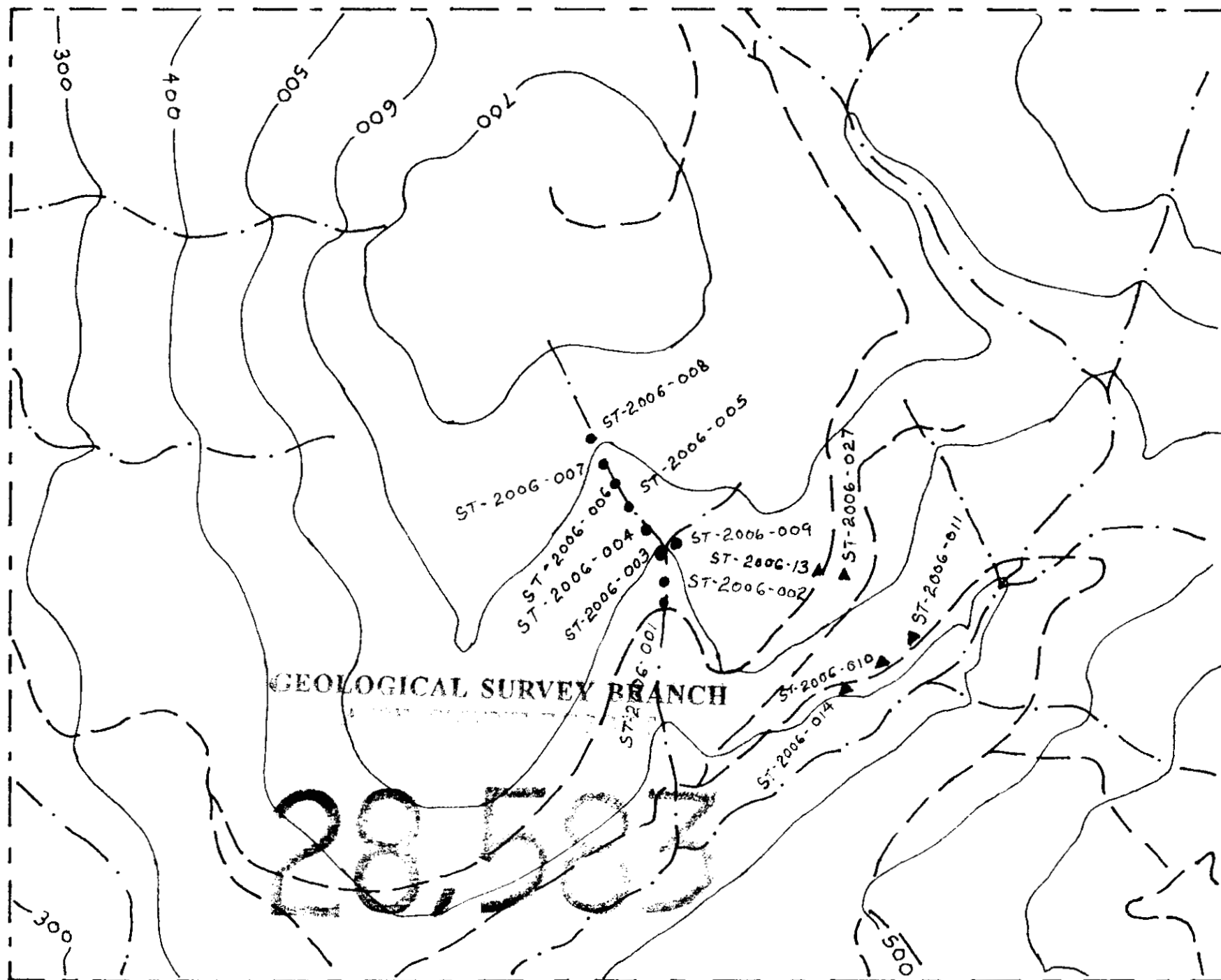
**Total.....\$5812.38**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Stag Silt Sediment and Rock Sample Locations**

# STAG SILT SEDIMENT & ROCK SAMPLE LOCATIONS



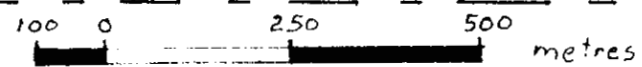
- ▲ ROCK SAMPLE
- - - ROAD
- · - CREEK

● SILT SAMPLE

- - - CLAIM BOUNDARY

300  
CONTOURS IN METRES

1:10,000 SCALE



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Assay Results**

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT																							
To Herriott, D.																							
Acme file # A602353 Received: MAY 26 2006 * 7 samples in this disk file.																							
Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.																							
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ca	P	Cr	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Hg
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	gm/mt	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ST-2006-010	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	0.003	0.001	0.01	2.53	<.01	0.006	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.16	0.012	0.008	0.07	0.51	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-011	<.001	0.01	<.01	<.01	<2	0.006	0.001	0.02	10.11	0.02	0.006	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.7	0.036	0.022	0.26	0.58	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-012	<.001	<.001	<.01	<.01	<2	<.001	<.001	0.03	2.44	<.01	0.001	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.75	0.065	<.001	0.43	1.23	<.01	0.13	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-013	<.001	0.087	<.01	<.01	2	0.001	0.004	0.02	6.59	<.01	0.003	<.001	0.001	<.01	0.57	0.004	0.002	0.12	0.47	<.01	<.01	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-014	<.001	0.005	<.01	<.01	<2	0.001	<.001	0.03	1.77	<.01	0.001	<.001	0.002	<.01	0.24	0.045	<.001	0.47	1.03	<.01	0.08	<.001	<.001
STANDARD R-2a	0.048	0.558	1.41	4.24	158	0.345	0.043	0.2	22.37	0.22	0.172	0.029	0.127	<.01	2.19	0.077	0.068	1.56	1.31	0.02	0.48	0.076	0.176
For Rock Sample Locations see Appendix I																							

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6  
PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT

To Herriott, D.

Acme file # A602353 Received: MAY 26 2006 \* 7 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Au**							
SAMPLES	gm/mt							
ST-2006-010	0.01							
ST-2006-011	0.01							
ST-2006-012	0.01							
ST-2006-013	0.01							
ST-2006-014	0.01							
STANDARD OxL34	5.75							

For Rock Sample Locations see Appendix I

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716 @ CSV TEXT FORMAT																							
To Herriott, D.																							
Acme file # A602352 Received: MAY 26 2006 * 11 samples in this disk file.																							
Analysis: GROUP 7AR - 1.000 GM SAMPLE, AQUA - REGIA (HCL-HNO3-H2O) DIGESTION TO 100 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.																							
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	Ca	P	Cr	Mg	Al	Na	K	W	Hg
SAMPLES	%	%	%	%	gm/mt	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
ST-2006-001	<.001	0.008	<.01	<.01	<2	0.003	0.001	0.07	4.03	<.01	0.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.01	0.06	0.004	1.04	3.54	0.01	<.01	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-002	<.001	0.008	<.01	<.01	<2	0.003	0.002	0.14	4.11	<.01	0.011	<.001	0.001	<.01	2.29	0.088	0.004	0.63	4.23	<.01	0.13	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-003	<.001	0.007	<.01	<.01	<2	0.004	0.002	0.1	3.8	<.01	0.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.22	0.084	0.005	0.74	4.36	<.01	0.05	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-004	<.001	0.006	<.01	<.01	<2	0.003	0.002	0.14	3.14	<.01	0.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.25	0.087	0.003	0.64	3.7	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-005	<.001	0.007	<.01	<.01	<2	0.004	0.003	0.24	3.42	<.01	0.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.14	0.131	0.005	0.6	4.22	<.01	0.07	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-006	<.001	0.005	<.01	<.01	<2	0.002	0.002	0.12	3.92	<.01	0.009	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.06	0.066	0.004	0.64	3.79	<.01	0.07	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-007	<.001	0.003	<.01	<.01	<2	0.002	0.001	0.09	3.06	<.01	0.008	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.06	0.064	0.002	0.42	2.46	<.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-008	<.001	0.006	<.01	<.01	<2	0.004	0.003	0.15	2.66	<.01	0.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	1.46	0.105	0.004	0.45	3.53	<.01	0.02	<.001	<.001
ST-2006-009	<.001	0.007	<.01	<.01	<2	0.003	0.001	0.09	4.26	<.01	0.01	<.001	<.001	<.01	2.33	0.091	0.003	0.57	3.68	<.01	0.03	<.001	<.001
STANDARD R-2a	0.048	0.558	1.41	4.24	158	0.345	0.043	0.2	22.37	0.22	0.172	0.029	0.127	<.01	2.19	0.077	0.068	1.56	1.31	0.02	0.48	0.08	0.176
Samples ST-2006-001 to ST-2006-009 are silt samples collected from a creek for sample locations see Appendix I																							

From ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC  
 V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716

To Herriott, D.

Acme file # A602352 Received: MAY 26 2006 \* 11 samples in this disk file.

Analysis: GROUP 6 - PRECIOUS METALS BY FIRE ASSAY FROM 1 A.T. SAMPLE, ANALYSIS  
 BY ICP-ES.

ELEMENT	Au**	Sample					
SAMPLES	gm/mt	gm					
ST-2006-001	0.01	29.2					
ST-2006-002	<.01	14.6					
ST-2006-003	<.01	7.3					
ST-2006-004	<.01	14.6					
ST-2006-005	<.01	14.6					
ST-2006-006	<.01	14.6					
ST-2006-007	<.01	14.6					
ST-2006-008	<.01	7.3					
ST-2006-009	<.01	14.6					
STANDARD OxL34	5.84	29.2					

Samples ST-2006-001 to ST-2006-009 are silt samples collected from a creek for sample  
 locations see Appendix I

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES LTD. 852 E. HASTINGS ST. VANCOUVER BC V6A 1R6 PHONE(604)253-3158 FAX(604)253-1716																						
Brouwer, Doug																						
Acme file # A601475 Received: APR 10 2006 * 4 samples in this disk file.																						
Analysis: GROUP 1D - 0.50 GM SAMPLE LEACHED WITH 3 ML 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O AT 95 DEG. C FOR ONE HOUR, DILUTED TO 10 ML, ANALYSED BY ICP-ES.																						
AU* GROUP 3A - IGNITED, ACID LEACHED, ANALYZED BY ICP-MS. (15 gm)																						
ELEMENT	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P	La	Cr
SAMPLES	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm
ST-2006-027	15	>10000	<3	401	5.3	12	139	261	26.24	<2	<8	<2	2	8	3.2	<3	16	8	0.33	0.019	1	8
STANDARD DS6/AU-R	11	122	28	141	<3	25	11	704	2.83	22	8	<2	4	40	5.9	6	<3	55	0.85	0.078	14	190
ELEMENT	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Au*													
SAMPLES	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppb													
ST-2006-027	0.21	13	0.02	<3	0.61	0.01	0.01	2	15.1													
STANDARD DS6/AU-R	0.58	165	0.08	16	1.9	0.07	0.15	3	468.9													
See Appendix I for sample location																						



## **9. Statement of Qualifications**

**I, Doug Brouwer of 1686 Brierley Hill, Nanaimo, B.C. do hereby declare the following:**

- **I hold a valid Free Miner's Certificate (144334)**
- **Have prospected in British Columbia for 5 years**
- **Have completed the Mineral Titles Online course**

**I, Doug Herriott of 5968 Parkway Drive, Nanaimo B.C. do hereby declare the following:**

- **I hold a valid Free Miner's Certificate (111702)**
- **I worked as an Exploration Technician in British Columbia for 5 years (1980 – 1984)**
- **I have prospected in British Columbia for approximately 6 years since 2001**
- **I am certified Blaster in both British Columbia and the Yukon Territory**